

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

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## 'We' and 'They'

By Walter E. Myer

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, one of the founders of the science of sociology, invented the phrase, "consciousness of kind." At first glance, these words seem abstract and difficult to understand, but as used by Dr. Giddings the idea is simple enough. This is what he had in mind:

We all tend to have sympathy for people if we realize that they are like ourselves; if we are *conscious* of the fact that they are our *kind* of people. We have that feeling toward our relatives and neighbors, toward those whom we see and know. We know that they are like us, that they have the same pains and pleasures, joys and sorrows, hopes and fears. If a calamity befalls one of these persons, we suffer with him. We know that he is affected by his trouble as we would be under similar circumstances, so we want to do something about it. We try to be helpful.

The bonds of sympathy are likely to weaken when we go beyond our own neighborhood and social set. A person who lives comfortably and who is generous and kindly toward members of his own group may become as hard as nails when he visits the slums of his own town and witnesses the poverty and suffering of the poor. He feels that they are not his kind of people. He makes himself feel that they do not suffer from privation as he would if he lived as they do, and he erases their misfortunes easily from his mind.

Distance, also, plays havoc with the consciousness of kind. Individuals who would be deeply moved by a calamity in their home town may be little affected by a famine in India, a war-torn village in Korea, or hardship in Europe. The victims are, after all, foreigners. They may even be of a different race, and thus be outside the pale of sympathy and understanding.

But all people are not alike in matters of this kind. Some men and women are more sensitive than others. Their imaginations are more fertile. Their consciousness of kind is more highly developed. Their sympathies are not limited by facts of social position, distance, nationality, or race. They see the essentially human qualities of people everywhere.



Walter E. Myer

They are kindly and considerate in their regard for all people.

Such men and women are the finest products of civilization. They have reached a high state of culture. They are the real humanitarians. They carry the banner of human progress. Upon them rests our only hope for peace on earth and good will toward men. But we cannot have peace and good will until more of us have joined this small band of humanitarians.

All people everywhere, the rich and the poor, those who live in our neighborhoods and those who dwell in foreign lands, are much alike. They feel the same pains and pleasures, joys and sorrows, hopes and fears. These are common bonds which should join us all in helpful cooperation.



WARNING FROM STALIN. After the signing of the West German peace contract, communist guards in East Germany stopped some allied vehicles on the way to western Berlin. Their action recalled the Berlin blockade of 1948-49.

## Germany and Europe

Former Enemy Country Remains Divided, but Western Portion Is Slated to Become Practically Independent

EUROPE will remember the spring of 1952 as an eventful season. Signatures have recently been placed on agreements which look toward independence for West Germany, and toward German participation in western European defense. Meanwhile, the communists have made various moves in violent protest against these German agreements and also against the arrival of General Matthew Ridgway as new North Atlantic Treaty commander.

**Peace contract.** The agreement on freedom for West Germany was signed about three weeks ago in that country's capital, the town of Bonn. Consisting of numerous documents, it came very near to being a full-fledged peace treaty, like the one which we recently put into effect with Japan. But it was not called a peace treaty—largely because it leaves a few restrictions upon German independence.

The contract was signed by officials from Britain, France, the United States, and West Germany. Before it can take effect, it must be approved by the U. S. Senate and by lawmaking bodies in the three other countries.

If the agreement is approved, and after it goes into operation, West Germany will get a greater measure of independence than she has had since World War II. She will no longer be

regarded as a conquered territory. Already, during the last few years, the West Germans have been given a great deal of control over their own affairs. Their national government, led by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, exercises considerable authority. Now the process of restoring German freedom is to be carried still further.

Under the new peace contract, the British-French-American supervisory group known as the Allied High Commission will go out of business. The United States, Britain, and France will regard West Germany largely as an equal, and will deal with her through ambassadors.

West Germany will, in effect, become our ally. We shall continue to keep troops in her territory, as part of the program for defending western Europe against the threat of Soviet attack; but these troops will no longer constitute an army of occupation. Officially, their position will be about like that of the American soldiers who are now stationed in Britain.

Since Western Germany has no army at present, she needs American and other allied forces to protect her territory against possible communist attack. She therefore agrees to help pay the expenses of these troops.

West German factories are to pro-

(Concluded on page 2)

## Congress Looks At Immigration

Lawmakers Indicate They Favor Some Changes but Would Retain Quota System

IS the United States doing its share for immigrants? Should we allow additional numbers of foreigners to settle in this country? Or should we place further restrictions on the entrance of aliens into our land?

These questions have come before Congress in recent weeks. Our lawmakers are in the midst of hammering out a new immigration law. Substantial progress has been made, but as these words are written, final action has not been taken.

Debate on immigration has produced sharp differences of opinion. Some feel strongly that restrictions on newcomers to this country should be tightened. Others are firm in the belief that they should be relaxed. About the only thing on which all lawmakers agree is the need for a new law.

Why is a new law considered necessary at this time?

At present, there are more than 200 separate laws governing the entry of aliens into this country. They make up a good-sized volume. There has been no major legislation pertaining to basic policy on immigration in almost 30 years, and some laws still on the books date back to the early days of large-scale immigration to the United States.

When did immigration to this country get under way in earnest?

All who live in the United States—except for American Indians—are, of course, immigrants or the descendants of immigrants. Many an American citizen can trace his ancestry back to colonial days when his forefathers crossed the Atlantic from Europe.

It was, however, about 100 years

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A KEY FIGURE in planning the new immigration policy of the United States—Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada

# Western Germany May Soon Have a New Role

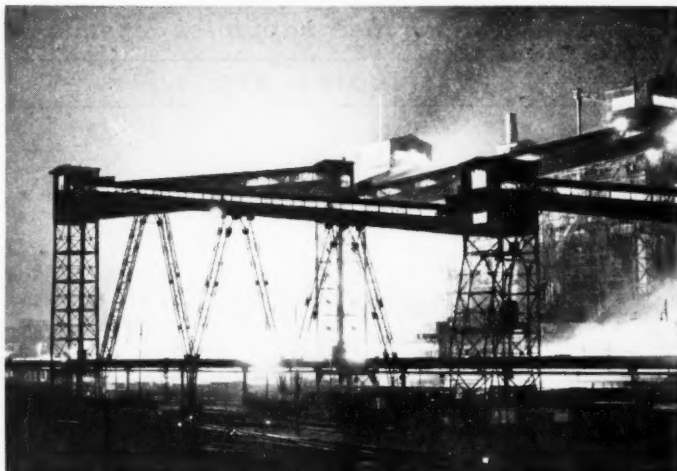
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duce armament for European anti-Soviet defense forces, although the former enemy is still limited as to the types of weapons she can make. For instance, she is not to manufacture atomic bombs.

Certain restrictions upon German independence will remain. A fairly important one is that the British, French, and Americans can assume temporary control of the nation in case of war or other emergency.

**Defense pact.** Another important agreement was signed in Paris on the day after completion of the German peace contract. Under it, six nations are to form a *European Defense Community* (EDC) and merge most of their armed forces into a single military machine. These six countries are Western Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. When the EDC military force is established, it will make up a vital part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defense team, which already has a sizable number of troops in western Europe.

The EDC fighting machine, formed from the troops of six countries, will be truly international. Its soldiers,



GERMANY'S RUHR AREA is on its way to recovering its position as Europe's leading workshop. Mills are turning out thousands of tons of steel each day.

six-member European Defense Community will be the link which fastens West Germany to the whole anti-Soviet defense system for Europe and the North Atlantic area.

Putting the EDC into operation will take considerable time. The organization cannot come into existence until it is approved by the lawmaking bodies of the six countries involved. Moreover, the EDC military force cannot be fitted into the NATO defense system without approval of all 14 North Atlantic Treaty countries.

It will be a long while before West Germany, under the newly signed agreements, can actually furnish combat troops to help in the defense of western Europe. After the agreements get all necessary parliamentary approvals, Germany will have to start the job of recruiting her soldiers. Under present conditions, there may not be any West German forces ready for action before 1954 or 1955.

**Obstacles.** Up to this point we have spoken as though the West German peace contract and the EDC agreement are fairly certain to receive all necessary approvals by lawmaking bodies, and to take effect. It is widely believed that the pacts, now that they have progressed this far, will eventually go into operation. But this belief may be wrong. There is much opposition to them, in West Germany and elsewhere.

A great many Western Germans dislike the peace terms they are getting, and do not favor the EDC pact. They oppose the idea of rearming and of joining the western defense system. Their country was so badly beaten in World War II that the military preparations are highly distasteful to them. They fear that if West Germany enters the NATO-EDC defense group, the country will eventually become a World War III battleground.

West Germans who favor the new agreements reply that their land, in its geographic position, cannot escape being badly hurt in case of another European war, no matter what it does. Its best course, they argue, is to help build up western strength in an effort to prevent a new war.

There is opposition in France, too. Even the new plan for merging German divisions into an international army does not entirely quiet French fears about German rearmament. Germany has invaded France three

times, and conquered her twice, in less than a century. It is therefore understandable why the French are uneasy, despite the need for German manpower in western European defense.

**Russia,** with the help of communists outside her borders, is doing all she can to sabotage the West German peace contract and the EDC agreement. She does not want Western Germany, with all its manpower and its great industrial capacity, to be firmly allied with the anti-Soviet nations. She is trying, through a combination of threats and coaxing, to prevent such a development.

In one hand, she holds out the lure of a unified Germany. This is strong bait, because the West Germans are eager to have their territory reunited with Eastern Germany and with Berlin—their former capital. East Germany is now in Soviet hands, and Berlin is surrounded by Moscow-controlled territory. Russia has made proposals indicating that she might be willing to let Germany be put together if the reunited country would agree not to become an ally of the western nations. Many Germans feel that the Soviet proposals ought to be accepted. They charge that the British, French, and Americans, who control West Germany, have brushed the "offers" aside without enough consideration.

It is practically impossible to believe that Moscow would really let Germany be united except on terms that would make her a Soviet satellite. But numerous West Germans apparently are not convinced on this point. Many of them, instead of approving the proposed peace contract and military alliance with the west, would rather hold out for a *reunited and neutral* Germany. It remains to be seen how much influence this group will have when the time comes for West Germany's legislators to vote on the new agreements.

Russia, although she makes "friendly offers," accompanies them with threats. She is requiring East Germany to organize a strong military force, which could be used against the west. She has established a three-mile-wide "dead zone" along the border between Eastern and Western Germany, and nobody can enter this zone without a special pass. She has made threatening moves against the non-communist portion of Berlin. Some observers fear that she may start a new "Berlin blockade," cutting off land travel between that city and Western Germany as she did in 1948.

Our communist opponents have been raising a commotion in other places besides Germany. French communists rioted when General Matthew Ridgway arrived in Paris to replace Dwight Eisenhower as commander of the NATO forces. They accused Ridgway of all sorts of atrocities in connection with the Korean war, but their riots undoubtedly had a deeper purpose. The communists want to create fear, particularly in the minds of the French and the Germans, that continued efforts toward building a strong western military alliance will stir up Moscow's anger and provoke a war.

Americans and Europeans who advocate the development of a strong anti-Soviet defense system, including forces from West Germany, say that our best hope of preventing war is to build up this defense system as rapidly as possible. The communists' proposals, protests, and threats are proof enough, according to these advocates, that Moscow thinks the western nations' joint defense efforts can foil her plans for expansion of Soviet influence.



"FORWARD, MARCH!" But the West German army isn't ready for that yet.

regardless of nationality, will wear uniforms of the same type. EDC forces will not take their orders from the governments of individual countries. Instead they will be controlled by officials of the European Defense Community as a whole, and by top commanders of the NATO team.

Why is the EDC being set up? Mainly because it seems to furnish the safest means of rearming West Germany. Various nations, especially France, have been reluctant to let the former enemy rebuild her military strength. On the other hand, it is widely felt that the defense of western Europe calls for German troops.

So European leaders finally decided to establish an international army, into which German forces could be merged. Neither Germany nor any other individual nation, it is claimed, would be able to use such a force for selfish, aggressive purposes.

All EDC countries except West Germany belong to the 14-member North Atlantic Treaty Organization, along with the United States, Canada, Britain, Turkey, and several other nations. West Germany is not to be admitted as a full-fledged member of NATO in the near future; but her troops, as part of the EDC military force, will be under NATO command. So the



**WATER CANNON.** German police have developed this giant, two-barreled cannon to use in "firing" water at communist demonstrators. The barred windows are to protect the gunners from rocks that might be thrown at them in riots.



# Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

## "Schooner Cruises," by Marjorie Dent Candee, Travel.

Dude ranches try to convert city slickers into cowhands, and we now have dude schooners trying to change landlubbers into seasoned salts.

If you have ever dreamed of taking a holiday aboard a windjammer—if the sight of sparkling waters, sunlit spray, and billowing sails makes your pulse beat faster, then schooner cruises are for you.

You have your choice of sailing aboard wind-driven ships in blue, sparkling Penobscot Bay, Maine, or in the warmer waters of Chesapeake Bay, Maryland.

The Maine cruises offer picturesque scenery—rock-bound coastline where the mountains meet the sea. Passengers bring their own blankets and linen and wear old clothes. The men help to hoist sails, weigh anchor, trim sheets, coil halyards, and chop wood for the galley stove. The women set table, make beds, dry dishes. There's still lots of time left for loafing, absorbing nautical lore, and fishing.

On the Maryland schooners, passengers may take a trick at the wheel, but they are not expected to do any of the galley chores. Bedding and blankets are provided, as well as deck chairs,



SKIPPER HALL and two salts on a schooner vacation off Maine

a ship's library, card tables, and games.

Expert captains and mates make up the crews of the schooners—men with years of sailing experience and plenty of salty yarns to spin.

The northern cruises start from Camden, Maine; the Chesapeake Bay from Annapolis, Maryland. Both make stops along the way, but even without the stops the cruises would be fun. For those passengers who have had some experience in handling small sailboats, perhaps the biggest thrill is when they are given a chance to steer. If there's a good breeze, it's like handling a spirited horse; but if only a ripple of wind ruffles the surface of the water, the job is just right for a lazy afternoon.

All sorts of people take the cruises—teachers, doctors, engineers, nurses, and housewives.

## "Peril in College Stringencies," Editorial comment in the San Francisco Chronicle.

One of the basic sources of strength in our free society is the independent university and college—and possibly no institution is more threatened with the loss of its freedom.



SUPERHIGHWAYS remove traffic hazards, but create new dangers of their own

These schools do not now receive the million-dollar gifts they once could count on. If they are to survive they must be given a great many smaller contributions. Without such aid, they will have to turn to federal subsidies and such subsidies may bring federal control.

Corporations and business firms are a source from which gifts for the independent colleges and universities should be forthcoming, yet the responsibility of industry toward these institutions is only now being given the recognition it merits.

Industrial organizations depend upon higher education for two "commodities": men and ideas. Hence there is an interdependence between business and the schools. If the institutions are to continue to provide industry with capable, well-trained men and with the fruits of research, industry must help support the colleges and universities. This is one of the least understood, yet most urgent, considerations in the whole struggle against the federalization and socialization of our society.

## "How to Stay Alive on Superhighways," by Norman Carlisle and Leonard Paris, This Week.

With superhighways that cut wide swaths across the nation we're unsmiling traffic tangles that have plagued us for years. But we are also killing ourselves and each other on these "dream" roads. Critics of the super-roads label them "speedways to death." Fair charge or not, the fact remains that our superhighways, built to eliminate most driving hazards, have created others of their own, many of them extremely difficult for drivers to cope with.

Chief among these is speed. A second is "high-speed hypnosis." A third is the danger of accidents from outside factors—the weather, mechanical failures, and what the other fellow may do. These are becoming increasingly dangerous on the super-roads because of speed.

Here are some rules you can follow in driving safely on the highways:

1. Drive only at your safe speed. If you're used to going no more than 60, don't go above it.
2. Remember that speed can stretch your reaction time. It will take you many times as much space to turn out or stop when you're traveling fast.
3. Perfect your technique of passing at high speeds. You've been used to getting back into your lane as fast as

possible. Turnpike experts warn. "Take your time." The reason for their warning is obvious.

4. Remember that speed grows on you. A long superhighway can become so familiar that you forget how fast you're going. If you drive at night, keep a dashboard light on the speedometer to remind you.

5. Make driving your only business on the road. If you want to fiddle with the radio or reach into the glove compartment, pull off onto the shoulder where you'll be safe.

6. Get plenty of rest before you start a long drive on a superhighway. Don't drive if you're feeling tired.

7. When momentary diversions fail to keep you alert, pull off the road and rest a while.

8. In bad weather, the superhighway becomes almost as hazardous as an old-fashioned road. Drive accordingly. Cut your speed at least in half.

9. Have your car checked thoroughly before you start. Remember that high-speed travel may actually cause mechanical trouble, particularly if your car isn't used to being driven fast.

10. Remember that turnpike driving is no cinch. It requires skill, experience, and the ability to deal with emergencies.

In these rules, the emphasis is on the driver. Safety experts have already done their part.

## "The Myth of American Uniformity," by Peter F. Drucker, Harper's.

"How can you Americans stand all this uniformity?" Dozens of visitors from all over Europe ask this question in one form or another. Yet each one also notes with bewilderment, if not shock, the boundless diversity here.

The visitors are impressed by the wide range of goods carried by our stores. They see the diversity in our political life and in our religious organizations. They are unable to understand the differences that prevail in education. One college distrusts any book written later than 1300; another gives a B.A. degree earned through courses in etiquette and horseback riding. High schools within a few miles of New York City range from the most progressive to the ultra conservative.

The same variety is found in our literature, our music, and our labor relations. In Europe relations between management and union tend to be rigidly molded by a central association of industries dealing with a central federation of trade unions. The individual employer or union has nothing to say about local conditions.

"Every one—Standard Oil, Ford, Johnson & Johnson—has a plan of its own, a staff of its own, a philosophy of its own," one visitor has said. "That just makes no sense. Why don't you fellows get together, appoint a committee, and have them work out the one best plan that everybody could use and which could be run centrally by a few top-flight people?"

Actually, there is more uniformity in Europe than in America, but what does the European mean when he talks of the "uniformity" here?

He means that he doesn't find the class distinctions he is used to at home. He doesn't see a distinct upper-class or lower-class way of life.

To say that Europe is rigidly class-bound is as absurd as it is to speak of American uniformity. Classes are fluid on the continent, but they explain the European's reaction to our society. They also explain in part the appeal communism has, especially for some intellectuals. The communist "master class" fits in with the European ruling-class concept.



PRIVATE COLLEGES need help, and industry should come to their rescue, says a recent editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle

# The Story of the Week

## Water Star

The Fourth of July will mean something more than Independence Day to 18-year-old Carolyn Green this year. The date will mark the beginning of the tryouts for the U. S. women's Olympic swimming team. The Fort Lauderdale, Florida, girl has been preparing for the event for months.

If past performance is any indication, Carolyn has an excellent chance to make the team and win a trip to Helsinki. She became a national champion in 1951, just three years after taking up swimming seriously. In the women's meet at Detroit last summer, she won both the 800- and 1,500-meter freestyle races. Sports-writers called her the "fastest long-distance swimmer in the world."

Her feats this year have been equally impressive. In the National Amateur Athletic Union meet at Daytona Beach in April, Carolyn won the 400-yard freestyle event, and in doing so set a new speed record.

Since she moved from New Jersey to Florida a few years ago, Carolyn has made amazing progress as a swimmer. Part of the answer to her success lies in the rigid training schedule she follows. Each afternoon from 2:30 to 5 o'clock, she is busy as a beaver, practicing in Fort Lauderdale's 50-meter municipal pool overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. Every night she is in bed by 9:30. Meanwhile, she passes up candy, milkshakes, and sundaes.

Such a training schedule isn't exactly fun, for it leaves Carolyn little free time. She is a 1952 high-school graduate, and much of her time this month has been taken up with graduation activities. However, the pretty Florida girl doesn't mind making sacri-



STEVE CRESS  
**CAROLYN GREEN**, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, high school graduate, who is going to try out for a place on the U. S. Olympic swimming team

fices for her water career. They will be well worth it, Carolyn thinks, if she can win an Olympic berth in the try-out meet at Indianapolis early next month.

## Riches for Jamaica

Bauxite—the raw material of aluminum—is giving the island of Jamaica a new importance. Recently discovered sources there make many think that the British island's bauxite reserves may be among the world's richest. One official estimates Jamaica's reserves at 300 million tons,



**FOUND CLINGING** to a tree after a forest fire two years ago, this cub was named "Smokey" for the bear on the fire-prevention posters. The cub is now a big bear. He occupies a comfortable cage in the zoo at Washington, D. C.

or about six times as much as the United States is believed to have.

Three companies—two from the U. S. and one from Canada—are working hard to mine the bauxite and prepare it for shipment to the world's big users of aluminum. One of these users will be the U. S. Of the 3½ million tons we consumed last year, almost 3 million came from other countries. In the future we expect to get more of our bauxite from Jamaica.

It is the U. S. which gave the mining companies in Jamaica a big boost toward developing the island's bauxite. Our nation, through the Economic Cooperation Administration, advanced funds to the companies there.

## Forest Fires

You'll be seeing pictures of Smokey, the big brown bear in the forest ranger's hat and the blue jeans, many times this summer. As the best-known member of our federal government's Forest Service, Smokey is always telling Americans, "Remember, only YOU can prevent forest fires."

Smokey's warning is important now, for this is the time of year when many of us will be going out to enjoy our nation's forests. When we do, though, we're not always careful. In past years our carelessness caused nine out of every ten of the fires in these havens of natural beauty.

Last year 164,000 fires swept over almost 11 million acres of forests. Some \$50,000,000 worth of growing timber was destroyed. Besides that, soil erosion increased in lands where fires scorched the earth-binding vegetation and many forest pastures were ruined.

Smokey and his friends in the Forest Service don't want that to happen again this year. Forests are one of our nation's most valuable assets.

Over 11 per cent of our beef cattle and 25 per cent of our sheep graze on forest pastures. As for the forests themselves, they are needed to supply the huge amount of wood we require for building and manufacturing.

Americans have come to realize, also, that the nation's forests are wonderful places to go for a good time. We shall be able to enjoy our forests, however, only as long as we protect them from fire.

## West German Capital

Centuries ago, the German legends say, Siegfried slew a fire-breathing dragon on a rocky hill across the Rhine from Bonn. Today at Bonn, another Siegfried, in the person of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, is fighting a new monster, the communist bear. The bear would like to snuff out the light of democracy which burns in Bonn, the capital of the lately created West German republic.

The western powers created the West German republic after Russian stalling had blocked a peace treaty for all of Germany. Because the old German capital, Berlin, lies deep within communist-controlled eastern Germany, the new republic had to have a new capital. Bonn was chosen.

The choice of Bonn as the seat for the rebirth of democracy in Germany is a natural one. It was here in Bonn that Germans once drove Adolf Hitler, who later became Germany's dictator, out of the city. The Bonn people were proud of their city's reputation for democratic ways, and wanted no part of the brown-shirted demagogue's rantings.

Bonn's history goes back more than 2,000 years to the time when Roman legions built a camp here. Several hundred years later a nobleman of Cologne built a castle from the stones

of the old camp. The town grew up around this castle.

Besides their city's ancient history, Bonn's citizens can make another proud boast. Bonn is the birthplace of one of the world's great composers. Ludwig van Beethoven was born here in 1770.

During World War II, the fighting destroyed more than half of Bonn. Today, however, it is a growing city and its people are working to make it a worthy capital of a new, freedom-loving German republic.

## Rhee's Rule

If everything goes according to schedule, the Republic of Korea will hold a presidential election within the next few days. Unlike ourselves, however, the South Koreans do not elect their president. This is the job of the Republic's National Assembly.

But things may not go according to schedule. Besides resisting the North Korean communists, the Republic has a new problem. A dispute between the president, Dr. Syngman Rhee, and the Assembly has become so bad that many think there won't be an election.

For some time Dr. Rhee, whose term expires next month, has been urging the Assembly to change the laws so that the people can elect the president. Opposition to this idea and other of Rhee's plans has been growing in the Assembly. This reached a white-hot pitch when Rhee jailed several assemblymen on charges of communist plotting. Rhee's critics, however, accuse him of doing this to get rid of his opponents.

Rhee justifies his actions on the grounds that he has the backing of the people, among whom he is popular. Most of them know of his life-long struggles, first to make Korea's monarchy more democratic, and later to free his land from the yoke of its Japanese conquerors.

Years in prison and cruel torture did not change Rhee's determination to set up a democratic government in Korea. After release from prison he came to the United States and studied in colleges here. Later he spent several years in exile in Hawaii and the U. S. After World War II he returned to Korea and became the Republic's first president.

But while Rhee's work has earned him wide respect, his present actions have embarrassed many—particularly the United Nations officials in Korea.



HARRIS B. EWING  
**DR. SYNGMAN RHEE**, whose term as president of Korea expires next month, has some opposition to overcome



The communists, UN leaders fear, will use the incident as propaganda and claim that the UN is supporting a dictator in Korea. For that reason UN officials have urged Rhee to release the arrested assemblymen and change his policies in regard to the Assembly.

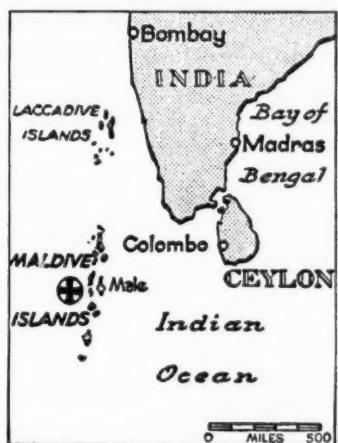
## New Republic

You would need to look long and hard on most maps to find the location of the world's newest republic. It is the Maldivé Islands, a cluster of 12,000 tiny islets 500 miles southwest of the tip of India.

As a republic, however, there won't be many changes in the government. For many years the islanders were under the rule of a sultan, whom they elected. The job of making laws was in the hands of a 33-member parliament, 27 of whom were chosen by the people. The sultan appointed the other six members.

About three months ago the sultan died. After talking about electing a new one, the people decided that there was no one old enough and dignified enough to hold the position. So they elected a president and became a republic. It was as easy as that.

Life in the Maldives is almost as simple as the way the people solve their political problems. Many citizens work at such jobs as weaving mats, or designing pieces of lacquer work.



A REPUBLIC has been set up in the Maldivé Islands (marked by the cross)

Others fish, and the islands do a prosperous business selling the catch to nearby Ceylon. Coconut palms grow on the islands, and copra and coir rope—both products of the palm—are in great demand in Ceylon and India.

About 82,000 people live in the Maldives. The total area of the inhabited islands is 115 square miles.

## Women in Uniform

Leaders in the Department of Defense are disappointed. Last fall they launched a campaign to recruit 72,500 women for our armed forces. This would bring the number of women in uniform up to 112,000 by the end of this month. So far, however, only 12,000 have joined—less than a fifth of the Department's goal.

This means, defense leaders point out, that men able to fight must do office work and other assignments for the armed forces—work which women ordinarily do in civilian life. During World War II, for instance, leaders found that women could do about 400



WAVES LEARN what makes the wheels go 'round. The armed services have enlisted only part of the 72,500 women they want.

of the 600 types of jobs in the Army. These were jobs which didn't involve combat, great physical strength, long training periods, and the like.

But even during World War II, women didn't seem to realize how important they were to the armed forces. Women recruitment goals were never reached during the war. The total number of women in uniform never went over 200,000 when each of the women's branches was at its peak strength.

Women are so badly needed in our fighting forces that some leaders are talking of a draft. Political observers, however, do not believe that this idea would be well received in Congress as things stand now.

## Quo Vadis, Italy?

In ordinary times we wouldn't be interested in the local elections in another country. Today, however, when we are seeking the friendship of different nations, such elections are important. They can show us how the people in a particular country feel about co-operating with us.

This was the case in the recent local elections in southern Italy. Candidates of Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democratic party—which favors co-operation with the western nations—were running. Opposing them were candidates of several other parties, the strongest of which were the communists and the Italian Social Movement (MSI). The MSI is believed to favor reviving a fascist government similar to that of the World War II dictator, Benito Mussolini.

Here is what happened at the elections: (1) The Christian Democrats kept their position as Italy's leading party, but their showing was not as good as at former elections. (2) The communists won some offices, but not as many as some people expected. (3) Surprising gains were scored by the MSI, making it a strong third party in Italian politics.

Does this mean that in the future Italy's government may become less friendly to the West? Many outsiders do not believe that it does. They point out that the elections were in a part of Italy where anti-western parties are strong. In the northern part of the country these parties are weak.

Many believe that de Gasperi's Christian Democrats will hold their own in future nationwide elections.

## Taxes on Ideas?

Helping to share ideas among nations is the big job of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, better known as UNESCO. To do this, some of the nations which belong to UNESCO recently signed a novel agreement which has become the first treaty developed by the organization.

In the treaty each nation agreed not to collect taxes on books imported from other countries. The agreement also includes newspapers, educational films, newsreels, and the like. This arrangement, it is hoped, will help leaders in all fields of intellectual activity to exchange ideas across the national boundaries that divide the world.

One thing, however, disturbs the nations which have signed the agreement and has made many doubt that it will be very effective. The United States didn't sign the treaty, so it will not apply to this country.

Some Americans fear that such an agreement would do us more harm than good. Books can be printed more cheaply in other countries, these people

point out. If our nation had no tariffs to check the importation of such goods, our publishers might face hard competition.

Those who want the U. S. to sign the agreement say that it would help our publishers sell more books in foreign markets. Action by Congress would be required, of course, to make us a party to the agreement. There seems little chance that Congress will soon begin to study the matter.

## Business and Defense

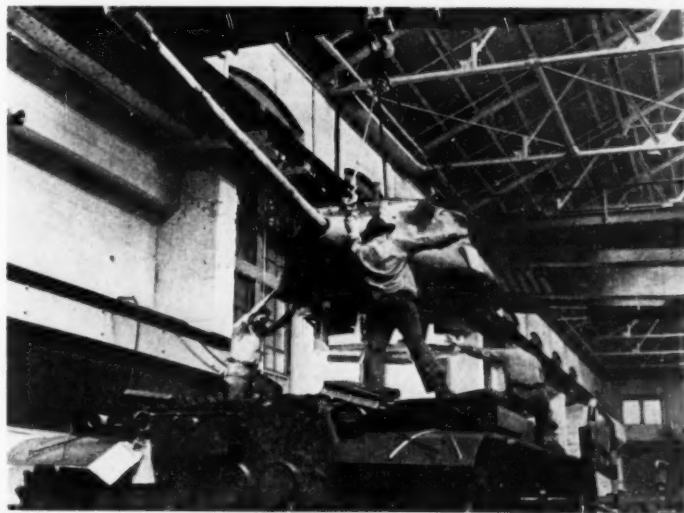
Business is good. This statement sums up the reports of business activity in our country today, compared with a month ago, a year ago, or even six years ago. Private industries are spending more this year to expand their plants. There are fewer companies going out of business. Bank deposits are up. Salaries of workers, especially of those in factories, are higher.

But would conditions be so good if many of our industries weren't engaged in war production? This may sound like a cold-blooded question. Still, it is a question that we ought to know more about. Studying it may help us to keep business flowing smoothly when happier, more peaceful times return.

Officials in the Department of Commerce, the Federal Reserve System, and other government agencies have been digging into this problem. Some of their findings suggest what conditions would be like if there were no defense program today:

(1) Government defense spending the first part of this year took about one-seventh of the output of our nation's industries. (2) Because this also stimulates civilian production, officials believe that one-third of our nation's business depends in one way or another upon our defense program. (3) About 6 million of our nation's 60 million workers have defense jobs.

War production, then, does account for a big share of our nation's business today. When our country feels that it will be safe to cut down defense spending, bad times may overtake industry and our national income may slump. Further studies, officials believe, will help businessmen in planning so that they can reduce this danger.



ONE THIRD of the nation's business activity now springs from the defense build-up. Here an army tank nears completion in an American Locomotive plant.

# New Immigration Bill

(Concluded from page 1)

ago that the first big wave of immigration swept our shores. Following the potato famine of 1847, thousands of Irish came here. A few years later, political persecution in Germany forced many people from that area to flee to the United States. From 1848 through 1857 more than 3 million immigrants arrived. That was twice the number which had come to our shores in the preceding 70 years.

For the remainder of the century and up until 1915, immigration continued at a fast tempo. It reached its peak in the 10-year period before the First World War. In six separate years in the 1905-1915 decade, more than a million immigrants entered this country. This was the high tide of U. S. immigration.

*Why did immigration fall off after World War I?*

Congress passed strict laws restricting the entry of foreigners. These restrictions—most of which are still in effect today—have drastically cut the number of immigrants coming to the United States.

The first restrictive laws were passed well before World War I. In 1882, people on the Pacific Coast complained that Chinese immigrants were working for very low wages and seemed satisfied to accept a low standard of living. The arrival of more Chinese, they charged, would pull down living standards for everyone. Immigration from China was banned, and later the ban was extended to all persons of Asiatic ancestry.

Except for Asiatics, however, all normal, healthy people who wished to enter the United States were allowed to do so until after World War I. Then a marked change in our immigration policy took place.

People began to wonder if we were not accepting more people than we could absorb. Some feared that the country would become overpopulated. There was a feeling on the part of others that the increasing number of immigrants from the Balkan countries and central Europe were, because of their different cultural backgrounds, hard to assimilate into our population. To what extent these fears were justified is debatable, but they led to the

establishment of a quota system which has been a basic part of our immigration policy ever since.

*How does the quota system work?*

About 154,000 immigrants are allowed to enter the United States each year. Each country from which we have decided to accept a limited number of immigrants is given a quota. It is based upon the proportion of that country's people in our total population in 1920.

For example, the 1920 census showed that about 44 per cent of Americans were of British ancestry. Therefore, Britain's yearly quota of immigrants is approximately 44 per cent of the total number allowed to enter the U.S.

Under the quota system, Great Britain is allowed about 66,000 immigrants. Germany has the second largest quota—26,000—and Ireland comes third with 18,000. These three countries are allotted almost 70 per cent of the total number of immigrants each year.

These quotas were set up in the Immigration Act of 1924, the last major piece of legislation on immigration. The Act continued the ban on Asiatics, but permitted unlimited immigration from independent countries in the Western Hemisphere.

*What has been the immigration picture during the past 25 years?*

The quota system and other parts of the 1924 law sharply curtailed the entry of aliens to this country. During the 1930's, immigration dropped off greatly. We were in the midst of a depression, and the United States no longer seemed a land of unlimited opportunities. Many countries did not use their full quotas. From 1930 to 1945 the total quota was only about one third filled.

In recent years, there has been a slight relaxation of the ban on Asiatics. In 1943, when we were fighting side by side with China in World War II, a quota of 105 immigrants a year was allotted to that country. India and the Philippines were given quotas of 100 each. However, restrictions continued on people of Asiatic descent in such countries as Burma, Japan, Indonesia, and Korea.



IMMIGRATION increased after World War II as refugees sought new homes here. Volodynyr Holubiw (right), shown with his family, was the 250,000th displaced person to come over. Mayor Impellitteri (center) of New York greets him.



THE STATUE OF LIBERTY has long held out a welcome to immigrants

Right after World War II, emergency measures were taken with regard to Europe's displaced persons. Under the Displaced Persons Act, about 415,000 refugees were allowed to come to the United States in addition to many more who came under the regular quota. However, those who were specially admitted are being charged against future quotas of the countries from which they came.

*What progress has recently been made in overhauling the nation's immigration laws?*

Committees in both House and Senate have been at work for months on the task. A detailed bill has already passed both bodies of Congress, but certain minor differences exist in the two bills. At this writing, a special committee is attempting to iron out the differences. This should not be a difficult job, since the two bills agree on all major points.

*If the bill now in committee becomes law, how will the nation's immigration policies be changed?*

The present bill would not drastically alter the immigration pattern of the past 25 years. The quota system would be retained, and the yearly ceiling on immigration would continue to be approximately 154,000 persons a year. The 1920 census would still be used as a basis for figuring quotas. However, there would be a few significant changes in the present system.

For example, more Asiatics would be allowed to come to this country. Practically all Asiatic lands would be given quotas of 100 immigrants a year. The immigrants would become eligible for citizenship.

The new bill, if enacted, will end certain discriminations against women immigrants. Previously preference has been shown to men immigrants.

Another change in present policy would give preference to people who can fill vocational needs in this coun-

try. Top priority would be granted to newcomers who are doctors, scientists, or skilled workers.

A number of other changes of a highly technical nature would also take place if the bill became a law.

*Since there are so few changes likely, why has the bill on immigration brought about so much controversy?*

The spirited debate over the immigration bill has indicated the existence of two points of view on this important matter. One group, led by Senator McCarran of Nevada and Representative Walter of Pennsylvania, favors the same general policy we have been following except for a few changes. This group has so far been in the majority, and the present bill now being worked out in final form in committee reflects the point of view of McCarran, Walter, and their followers.

The other group generally favors allowing more people to come to this country and opposes certain restrictions embodied in the present bill. Among those who have led the fight against the McCarran-Walter bill are Senators Lehman of New York and Humphrey of Minnesota.

The quota system has been one point over which considerable controversy has taken place. Senators Lehman and Humphrey and their followers fought unsuccessfully to use the 1950 census rather than the 1920 census as the basis for figuring quotas. They held that use of the 1950 census would be more fair to the people of southern and central Europe and would permit an additional number of immigrants from those countries.

Supporters of the McCarran-Walter bill held, however, that the quota system—based on the 1920 census—has worked out well. They maintained, therefore, that it would be unwise to make changes which might alter the composition of our population. So far, these views have prevailed.



## Study Guide

### Immigration

1. When did the first big wave of immigration to the United States take place?
2. At what time did immigration to this country reach its peak?
3. How did U. S. policy regarding immigration change after World War I?
4. Describe the quota system.
5. How has the quota system affected immigration during the past 25 years?
6. What parts of the old immigration law are retained in the present bill?
7. What changes would the bill make?
8. Describe the two viewpoints which came to the fore in debate over the immigration bill.

### Discussion

1. Do you approve of the basic immigration policies put forth in the bills which were recently approved by both House and Senate? Why, or why not?
2. Do you, or do you not, think we are justified in giving large quotas to people from northern Europe? Explain.

### Germany and Europe

1. Briefly describe the provisions of the peace contract that has been signed by West Germany, Britain, France, and the United States.
2. What must occur before this contract can go into effect?
3. Describe the proposed European Defense Community. What step was recently taken toward bringing it into existence?
4. Explain how the EDC helps to overcome France's objections to the arming of West Germany.
5. How will the European Defense Community link West Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?
6. Why are many Germans opposed to the peace contract and the EDC agreement, as well?
7. In what ways are Russia and her communist followers trying to block West Germany's progress toward independence and alliance with the west?

### Discussion

1. Do you or do you not feel that West Germany can be trusted as an ally of the western nations, under the terms of the recently signed agreements? Explain your position.
2. If you were a West German, do you think you would favor the agreements? Why or why not?

### Miscellaneous

1. Why did Americans show interest in the results of local elections in southern Italy?
2. What change in government recently took place in the Maldives Islands? Where are these islands located?
3. In what way does the failure of the Defense Department to enlist enough women lower the efficiency of our fighting forces?
4. What mineral has been discovered in large quantities on the island of Jamaica? How is this mineral used?
5. What effect would a sudden cut in defense spending probably have on the general prosperity of the nation? Explain your answer.
6. Why did UNESCO ask its member nations to repeal all duties on the importation of books and educational films from foreign countries?

### References

"Five Great Problems for West Germany," by Drew Middleton, *New York Times Magazine*, June 1, 1952.  
 "West German Army: When?" *U. S. News & World Report*, June 6, 1952.

### Pronunciations

Alcide de Gasperi—ahl-ché-dé dé gah-spé-ré  
 Kaliningrad—kah-lé'nín-grád  
 Königsburg—kǎ'níg-z-burg  
 Konrad Adenauer—cǎn-raht ah'duh-now-er  
 Luxembourg—lúk'sém-burg  
 Maldivé—mál'div  
 Otto Grotewohl—ót'ó gró'te-vól



THE WORLD COURT. Its 15 judges, elected by the UN General Assembly and Security Council, can decide cases between nations, but they cannot enforce the decisions they hand down. The court sits at The Hague in the Netherlands.

### Grotius Wrote It First

## Law for All Nations

PREMIER Mohammed Mossadegh of Iran appeared before the World Court last week to argue that the court had no right to decide the dispute that has arisen between his country and Great Britain over British oil rights in Iran. Although there was doubt that Iran would abide by any decision the judges might make, his appearance before the tribunal may have brought the world a little nearer the day when international disputes can be settled in courts of law rather than by tests of economic or military strength.

The task of developing a legal framework which might control the relationships between countries was started more than 300 years ago. It was in 1625 that Hugo Grotius, a Dutch scholar and statesman, completed his great work, *De Jure Belli et Pacis* (On the Law of War and Peace). This book, the result of more than 20 years' study, brought together the rules which then guided nations in their dealings with one another.

### Customs a Source

During the 17th and 18th centuries the development of legal principles that apply to the conduct of nations was slowed by many of the same factors that deter their development today. Whenever a really serious dispute arose, nations found it easier to go to war than to settle their quarrel according to fixed rules. Then, too, there was no world legislature that could pass laws for the nations to follow. The rules that existed came into being as a result of custom, or they were stated in agreements or treaties made by the nations.

In two respects, the world has made decided progress. It has a world court, the International Court of Justice, to hear and decide disputes that arise between nations, just as local courts hear and decide disputes between individuals. The world court is a part of the United Nations, an international organization that is constantly striving to formulate principles which have the effect of law.

The fact that neither the International Court nor the UN has the power to enforce its decisions has caused some people to argue that there is no such thing as international law. Strictly speaking this argument may

be true, but in practice there is a body of legal principles that has been developed over the years to control, in small part at least, international relationships.

Customs and treaties are still said to be the chief sources from which these principles come, but actually the former probably play a very small role. Customs, usual courses of conduct, vary so greatly in different parts of the world that they can really have little effect until they are reduced to some sort of formal agreement. Treaties or conventions, as agreements between several nations are sometimes called, are, then, the primary source of international law.

Several conventions which grew out of meetings held during the last century are landmarks in the field of international law. These are known as the Geneva and Hague conventions. The former (drawn up in 1864 and 1868) outlined rules to lessen the suffering of soldiers and sailors who might be wounded in battle. The agreements provided in substance that ambulances, hospitals, hospital ships, and doctors should be considered as "neutral" during a war and should not be attacked by the enemy.

The Hague conventions (1899 and 1907) provided means for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, outlined rules designed to make war less destructive, established rules

to guide nations in caring for prisoners of war, and provided for the establishment of a Permanent Court of Arbitration (the forerunner of today's International Court).

Since the second conference at the Hague (that held in 1907) and particularly since the end of World War II, the body of international law has grown slowly but steadily. While the emphasis during the last century was primarily on trying to reduce the destructiveness and cruelty of war, the emphasis now is on economic, social, and political questions—trade, money exchange, aviation, the drug traffic.

### UN Makes Law

The United Nations and its agencies are, of course, the leaders in developing principles that may eventually become international law. A list of the topics taken up by the Economic and Social Council at a recent meeting indicates the broad fields in which the UN is working. They include: employment, economic development, training in public administration, transportation and communications, higher education in Africa, non-self-governing territories, insecticides, human rights, freedom of information and the press, refugees, forced labor, trade union rights, social welfare services, needs of children, intergovernmental relations, and the status of women.

The great weakness of international law is not a lack of legal principles, but the lack of effective means of enforcing the law. Usually nations abide by their agreements and often they do what the International Court tells them to if a decision goes against them. Too frequently, though, nations disregard treaty obligations or defy the court, particularly where national interest is concerned. Russia, for instance, in accepting the United Nations Charter pledged herself to maintain international peace and to suppress acts of aggression, yet the Korean War is generally thought to be Russian-inspired and certainly the USSR has done nothing to suppress the communist aggression against South Korea.

The slow progress that has been made in developing a system of international law that can be enforced causes pessimism among some people. It has caused others to insist that world government, with a legislature like our Congress and a police force to back up the decisions of its court, is the only answer. Still a third group is encouraged by the small advances that are made and feels that eventually nations will accept a rule of law just as individuals accept it in their smaller communities.



HOSPITAL SHIPS are safe from enemy attack because of an agreement between nations—the Geneva Convention—that has become an "international law"

## Background for Today's News

## Clash of West and East in Germany

COMMUNIST Russia is causing a big part of Germany's troubles today (see page 1 article). Russia is doing her best to spread communism through all of Germany. Russian troops occupy East Germany and stand by as a day-to-day threat to democratic West Germany.

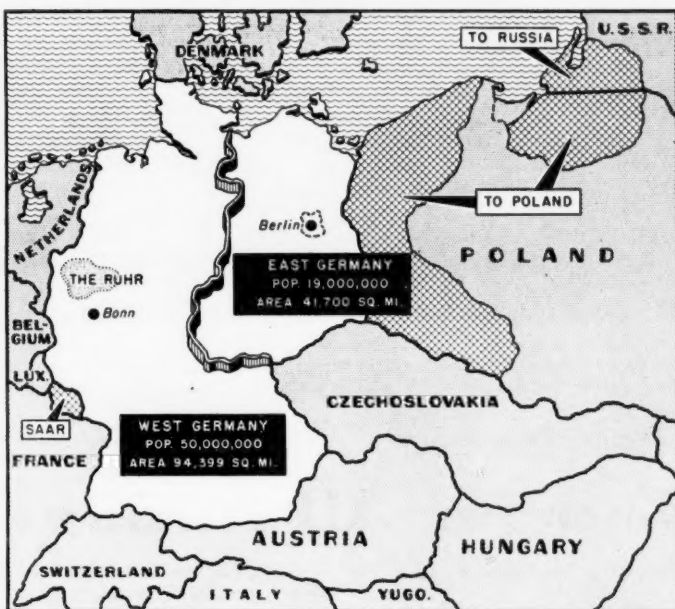
The danger from Russia is not, however, the only one arising in Germany. The country is divided between the democratic west and the Communist-Russian east, true. But there are other territorial divisions that the Germans resent, and that resentment can mar relations with the free nations of Europe. Also, there are signs that many Germans long for a return of days like those they knew under Nazi Dictator Adolf Hitler. New Nazi-like parties are arising in West Germany, and they can be a threat to the democratic beginnings made there.

**THE LAND.** Peacetime Germany, before Nazi Adolf Hitler began his conquest of other lands, had an area of 181,000 square miles. It was about equal in size to California and West Virginia together.

When Hitler lost World War II, the victorious allies made various territorial divisions. An eastern area about the size of Connecticut, including the city of Königsberg (now called Kaliningrad) went to Russia. The Separated Areas, together about the size of Ohio, went to Poland. The tiny but industrially rich Saar, somewhat smaller than Rhode Island, is presently linked with France.

The area remaining to Germany today is a bit smaller than California—136,000 square miles in all. It is the home of about 70 million people. The country is divided into the *West German Republic* and *Communist East Germany*. Berlin, formerly the capital of all Germany, is also divided into democratic *West Berlin* and communist *East Berlin*.

**KÖNIGSBERG** and Separated Territories. Russia got the Königsberg (Kaliningrad) area as a result of discussions and agreements with the western allies during and after the war. Poland was given the German Separated Areas in payment for Polish territory handed over to Russia. In consenting to the shifts, the western allies declared that their consent was only temporary—that a final decision on territorial changes would have to



GERMANY'S DEFEAT in the Second World War left her weak and divided with large sections of her territory in the hands of her neighbors

wait until the writing of a peace treaty for all Germany. Communist Russia and Poland, however, have absorbed the former German areas and indicate clearly that they will try to keep them.

Three situations result from loss of the eastern regions: (1) About three million Germans were forced to get out, often with few or none of their possessions. The influx of the refugees into what remains of Germany has added serious problems of housing, food, and jobs. (2) Germany, never able to produce enough food, lost about a fourth of her agricultural production. (3) Germans resent loss of the eastern territory. They certainly will try one day to get it back. That can mean serious trouble in the future.

**THE SAAR.** Germany and France have carried on an age-old dispute over control of the Saar, which has a population of about a million. It is rich in coal and is an important steel-producing region.

The allies took the Saar away from Germany and placed it under French administration after World War I. At the direction of the League of Nations, the Saar population was allowed to vote on its choice of country in 1935. The population voted for a return to Germany, then ruled by Hitler.

France occupied the Saar again after the defeat of Hitler in World War II. The Saar now has its own government, subject to French supervision. In trade, commerce, and foreign affairs, the Saar is treated as a part of France. Germans do not accept this situation and many of them hope to get the Saar under German control once again. The issue is one that is already causing difficulties in German-French relations. More trouble is likely to arise in the future.

**WEST GERMANY.** Its population is about 50 million. It is made up of the area occupied by American, British, and French troops at the end of World War II. The original plan was that the western area would be united with Russian-occupied eastern regions under a single democratic government.

The Russians refused to go along with the plan, so the western allies helped West Germany establish its own government. West Germany today governs itself as a democratic republic. It has an elected parliament to make laws, and a chancellor (prime minister) and cabinet to attend to executive affairs.

West Germany is rapidly overcoming the setbacks caused by war. The republic's great coal-and-steel area, the Ruhr, is running at capacity. Machinery, ships, toys, china, glassware, and textiles are being sold to other nations in ever-increasing amounts. New housing is being built. The West German republic, in short, presents a picture of returning prosperity—which it has achieved in large part with billions of dollars of aid from the United States.

Despite the air of prosperity, West Germany faces serious problems. There is unemployment. The country does not grow enough food, and it is still not selling enough goods to pay for food bought in other lands. Because of difficulties between France and Germany and a desire for neutrality by many Germans, the question of how West Germany shall build an army for defense presents serious problems (see page 1). Finally, Nazi Germans are showing their faces more and more in the new, Nazi-like parties that want to beat down the present democratic republic. However, with all of its problems, the republic presents the most promising political and economic picture to be found in all of Germany.

**EAST GERMANY.** Its population is about 19 million. It is occupied by Russian troops, and Russian officials control the communist East German government.

East Germany is primarily an agricultural region which grows wheat, rye, and potatoes, and raises sheep, cattle, and other livestock. East Germany once accounted for nearly half of the total production of bread grains, potatoes, and sheep in all of prewar Germany. It was able to help feed

the industrial western part of the country. Trade with the western areas is almost completely cut now, and this is one reason for West Germany's food problems. Eastern Germany does grow enough food for itself.

Eastern Germany turned out about a fourth of Germany's industrial goods in prewar times. Output is probably much less now, for Soviet Russia removed a number of factories at the end of the war. Big industry remaining in the east is generally owned by the communist East German government, or by Russia. Products include coal, chemicals, optical goods, textiles, toys, furniture, and other wood products. Trade is mostly with Russia and the communist countries Russia controls.

**BERLIN.** Once the proud capital of all Germany, Berlin today is a miserable, struggling metropolis. It is surrounded by Russian-occupied, communist-ruled territory.

*West Berlin* has a population of about 2½ million. It has an elected city parliament, a city council headed by a mayor, and its own police force. The government and people depend for safety from Russia upon assistance provided by the western allies. The government carries out its functions with the backing of American, British, and French occupation forces. *West Berlin* needs protection, for it is truly an island. Free *West Germany* is 100-odd miles away by highway, and Russia controls both highway and railway routes. Russia limits air travel between Berlin and the west to a narrow corridor in the sky. And just across the street from *West Berlin* is communist *East Berlin*.

*East Berlin* has a population of around 1½ million. Government is by a communist city government which is subject to orders from the Russian authorities. *East Berlin* has its own police force and a growing number of semimilitary communist organizations for both men and women. The Russians have solved the problem of Nazism to some degree by taking former Nazis into the communist groups (in *East Germany* as well as in *East Berlin*). The communists have blocked travel between *West* and *East Berlin* in recent weeks. Entering the eastern part of the city is always risky, for the *East Berlin* police frequently arrest *West Berliners*. *East-West* tension is worse than ever just now.



KONRAD ADENAUER

Since September 1949, Dr. Adenauer has served as chancellor of West Germany



OTTO GROTEWOHL

He became *East Germany's* first premier in 1949, but he has now "disappeared."